

TAFT IS HOPEFUL OF 1912 OUTCOME

Believes Republican Victory
Not a Vain Dream.

WILL CONCILIATE INSURGENTS

President Also Expects Support of
Col. Roosevelt in Coming Cam-
paign—May Align Himself with the
More Conservative Element Among
the Progressives—Outline of Work.

Friends of the administration made it known yesterday in an emphatic manner that President Taft intends to stand for renomination in 1912. They expect that Mr. Taft will have the support of Col. Roosevelt. The President is now in an optimistic frame of mind, and looks forward to a Republican victory in 1912.

A few weeks ago the situation did not look promising to the President. He believed that the November defeat presaged another disaster in the national campaign to follow. Even at that time the President is known to have told friends that he would accept the nomination even in the face of certain defeat if the Republican national convention placed the standard in his hands.

It is, of course, out of the question for Mr. Taft to announce his candidacy, but it may be stated on good authority that whatever the political developments of the next few years may be, Mr. Taft's name will be placed in nomination at the party gathering in 1912.

Campaign to Be Hard One.
The President believes that victory is probable at the next general election, but he knows that a long and hard campaign faces the party. He has consulted many leaders, and he has himself taken the first steps toward a reconciliation between the regulars and the insurgents.

According to leaders here, the fight in the convention of 1912 is likely to arise between the extreme insurgent wing and a more conservative but still progressive faction which shall stand for President Taft. It is with this latter wing that Col. Roosevelt is expected to ally himself as against the extremists, of which Senator Cummins, of Iowa, or Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, may be the leader.

It is pointed out here that the President has made overtures to the insurgents since the Congressional session began. When he went to Panama Mr. Taft, according to friends, was quite despondent as to the chance of Republican success two years hence. On that trip his brother, C. P. Taft, brought him into a more optimistic frame of mind.

At any rate, it is certain that immediately upon his return to the United States the President held out the olive branch to the insurgents. Senators Cummins, Norris, Murrell, and others, classed as insurgents, went to the White House as of old. They were consulted not merely in regard to pending judicial appointments, but about legislative matters.

Insurgents Called In.
The President had been told that the reconciliation between the regulars and the insurgents was to be the hardest task of the man who undertook to rehabilitate the party so that it might face November, 1912, with confidence. The calling in of the insurgents was the first move of the President to bring about an era of good feeling among the Congressional leaders.

Since then the President has invited to the White House leaders of the party who are not in Congress. He has talked with Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the New York county Republican committee; Collector William Loeb, Jr.; Arthur I. Vorys, of Ohio, and the politicians in his Cabinet.

With the general groundwork of the reconciliation laid out, the President's attention was directed to details. He has heard suggestions that an active man should be placed at the head of the Republican National Committee to succeed ex-Gov. Hill, of Maine, who it is understood, is willing to retire. This matter is now under consideration.

Powell Goes to Los Angeles.
G. H. Powell, acting chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, left the department yesterday to take up his duties as secretary of the Citrus Fruit Growers' Association of Los Angeles. Dr. W. A. Taylor, pomologist of the department, will be acting chief of the bureau until the return of Dr. Galloway.

After we fall out of love the attributes we most admired in the loved one are the ones that most irritate us.

MY CORNS DON'T HURT A BIT

Tired, Ailing, Swollen, Smelly,
Sweaty Feet, Corns, Callouses,
and Bunions, TIZ Cures
Right Off.



Say good-bye to your corns the very first time you use TIZ. You will never know you have a corn, bunion, or callous, or sweaty, tired, swollen, aching feet any more. It's just wonderful the way the pain vanishes. Rub the corns, hammer it with your fist if you wish—no more pain after TIZ than if there had never been a blemish on your feet. Doesn't that sound good to you? Doesn't it? Then read this:

"The corns on either of my toes were as large as the tablets you make to cure them. To-day there is no sign of corns on either foot and no soreness. It's an up-to-date Gossard."—Sam A. Hoover, Progress, N. C.

Just use TIZ. It's not like anything else for the purpose you ever heard of. It's the only foot remedy ever made which acts on the principle of drawing out all the poisonous exudations which cause sore feet. Powders and other remedies merely clog up the pores. TIZ cleans them out and keeps them clean. It works right off. You will feel better the very first time it's used. Use it a week and you can forget you ever had sore feet. There is nothing more to it. You can compare with it. TIZ is for sale at all drugists', 25 cents per box, or direct, if you wish, from Walter, corner Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill. Recommended and sold by O'Donnell's Stores.

SEEK TO EMBARRASS WILSON.

Republican Legislators Will Pass
Many Reform Measures.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 27.—When the Republican members of the New Jersey senate came out of a law-making programme conference here this afternoon it was evident that the senate, which will be Republican by a small majority, will attempt to make Republican capital at the expense of Gov.-elect Wilson and the Democratic house by passing a mass of legislation between the time of meeting of the legislature on January 10 and the inauguration of Gov. Wilson on January 17.

In the past it has been a rule in the legislature to spend the first weeks of the session each year with a lot of preliminary work of minor importance. This year it is planned by the Republicans to pass a number of "reform" measures in record time by introducing them the opening day of the session, referring them to committees forthwith and then rushing them through the necessary readings to final passage by the end of the first week of the session.

Among the measures which will be passed is one dealing with advanced public utilities ideas. The few Republican Senators who were in the conference refused to discuss what was done, but the usual leaks clearly indicate that the plan is to take the wind out of Dr. Wilson's sails before he has even started upon his administration.

NAGEL FOR PUBLICITY

Would Correct Corporations'
Business Methods.

MANY PROBES ARE PENDING

Investigations Into Lumber, Steel,
and Other Industries Among Work
to Be Prosecuted, According to
Secretary of Commerce and Labor
in Report—Complete Machine.

The work of the Department of Commerce and Labor during the past year is reviewed by Secretary Nagel, in his annual report made public yesterday. According to the report, the force of the department numbers 30,258 persons, not counting temporary census employees, and it has an annual appropriation amounting to \$21,212,220.

The Secretary says that a notable event during the year was the completion of a tide-perfection machine by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is a bureau of the department.

Concerning the work of the Bureau of Corporations, the report says that it had on hand at the end of the fiscal year as work still pending, investigations into the lumber, steel, and tobacco industries, the International Harvester Company, transportation by water in the United States, the concentration of water power ownership and corporate taxation. The investigation of the lumber industry, it states, has, by reason of the great importance of the subject, been given precedence, and it is expected that a report thereon will be issued the early part of January.

The Secretary advocates publicity to correct what he terms improper business methods of corporations doing an interstate business, and he says that the working value of publicity has been proved by the work already accomplished by the bureau.

Advocates Central Agency.
"There should be an active and permanent system of publicity under the Federal government," he says, "by which all important industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce shall report to one Federal agency the essential facts of their business. Federal action of this sort is necessary, because no State system can comprehensively cover the subject."

"Thus, with a central agency of business information in continuous operation the country would have reliable information of the management of our commercial forces, public opinion would be afforded a basis of intelligent action, unjust prejudice would be removed, and business interests would have a source of information on corporate facts covering the whole country."

The report reviews the work of the Bureau of Labor in connection with the preparation of reports, etc., and states that under the law granting compensation in the course of their employment, 2,582 employees of the bureau during the past fiscal year, of which 122 were for deaths, the remainder being claims in nonfatal cases. Of the claims in nonfatal cases, 2,385 were found to be established, while 197 failed to show their right to compensation.

The Secretary recommends that another assistant secretary be authorized for the department, declaring that the work of the department justifies the creation of such an officer.

SEES HARMON IN LEAD.

Senator Johnston Discusses Outlook
for Party in 1912.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 27.—Senator Joseph P. Johnston, of Alabama, arrived in the city to-day, and in discussing 1912, he said:

"In my opinion, Gov. Harmon is the logical candidate. The trend of the Democratic party is toward him. It must not be denied, however, that Gov. Wilson is quite strong. But Harmon is an older man, has greater experience, and from observation seems to be the choice of the Democrats."

"Col. Bryan? Well, I am a great admirer of the Nebraskaan, but I think he should give us a chance. He has been honored by the Democrats, and should keep out of the running in the next election. Mr. Bryan made a grave mistake when he bolted the party in his own State. They do not overlook acts of that kind easily. In my judgment, I do not believe that Col. Bryan 'can come back.'"

FIXES ON SEVEN-HOUR DAY.

Wickersham Issues Orders for the
Department of Justice.

Permanent orders regarding the length of the working day of the employees in the Department of Justice, were issued yesterday by Attorney General Wickersham. Beginning January 1, attorneys, chiefs of divisions, and clerks will report at 9 o'clock in the morning for a seven-hour day. The clerks have been held until 5 o'clock for some time by special orders, but it was not thought the change would be made permanent.

New regulations on application for and the granting of sick leave were also promulgated yesterday. Under the new rules the applicant must show a certificate from a reputable physician showing personal attendance. Dates of the physician's visits and the residence must also be furnished. The more stringent regulations are intended to cut down the abuse of the sick-leave privilege.

Stalled Car Delays Clerks.

Hundreds of government clerks were missing from their departments at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as a pay-as-you-enter car caught in the traffic at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and the Potomac river bridge, southeast and tied up traffic on four lines for an hour.

Jackson Bros. Salvage Fire Sale.

Authorized by the Fire Underwriters.

Commencing this morning, the following goods, more or less damaged by fire, smoke, or water, will be offered for immediate sale. They must be disposed of at once to make way for the builders to commence reconstruction of the building, and prices will be made accordingly:

Sideboards,
Buffets,
China Closets,
Extension Tables,
Dining Chairs,
Oriental Rugs,
Domestic Rugs,
Carpets,

Parlor Suites,
Davenport Beds,
Morris Chairs,
Parlor Tables,
Library Tables,
Hall Racks,
High Chairs,
Center Tables,

Brass Beds,
Iron Beds,
Rockers,
Desks,
Cribs,
Mattresses,
Springs,
Pillows.

And a Miscellaneous Collection of Odd Pieces

JACKSON BROS., Inc.,

At Our Store, No. 925 Seventh Street Northwest.

HOUSE MEMBERSHIP WILL BE ENLARGED

Apportionment Bill to Pro-
vide for 430 or More.

It is now practically assured that the apportionment bill to be reported after the holidays will be so drawn as to insure to each of the States that have fallen out in population a continuance of their present representation in the House.

A canvass of the membership discloses that an apportionment bill that would reduce the representation of any of the States that have declined in population cannot be passed. The States affected are represented by more than one hundred members, among them being Ohio, Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

After a review of the situation the leaders have come to the conclusion that if the apportionment bill is to be passed at this time it must provide for a House of approximately 430 members.

In this connection a proposal has been made that will require serious consideration. It is that the new apportionment act shall contain a provision directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who is the immediate superior of the Director of the Census, to carry out the work of apportionment under fixed rules to be prescribed by Congress. This plan was in operation for twenty years, beginning in 1850, when the Secretary of the Interior, under whose direction census work was done at that time, was charged with the duty of making apportionments. The theory of this plan is to some extent to remove the apportionment from the sphere of politics, and may prove an obstacle to further enlargement of the House when the time comes to make another apportionment ten years hence.

Chairman Crumacker, of the House Committee on Census, said yesterday that the committee intends to report an apportionment bill soon after Congress meets in January. Whether the measure will be passed at this session is problematical.

BELVA LOCKWOOD SUED.

Citizen of Dalton, Ga., Asks Dam-
ages for His Arrest.

Dalton, Ga., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the woman attorney of Washington, has been sued here for \$10,000 damages by James B. Brackett, a prominent citizen of Dalton. The case will be called for trial next week.

Brackett accuses Mrs. Lockwood of maliciously having him arrested in an attempt to extort money. The case grew out of a government settlement of the claims of the descendants of the Eastern Cherokee Indians. Brackett's family received something over \$4,000 and Mrs. Lockwood demanded 10 per cent of this, which Brackett refused, on the ground that he had not employed her.

When Brackett received the money, Mrs. Lockwood had him arrested, charging him with larceny after trust. When the case was heard the charge against Brackett was dismissed, and Mrs. Lockwood was rebuked by the court.

After you have lived a little while you know enough to subtract one-third the good from a man's opinion of himself and add one-fourth to the bad.

COMPLETE PROBE OF TRUST.

Wickersham Is Ready to Proceed
Against Electrical Combine.

The Department of Justice is about ready to institute proceedings against the so-called electrical trust, which it says dwarfs into insignificance the Standard Oil and other great combinations. Although Attorney General Wickersham will not even be seen, and although his chief trust buster, William S. Kenyon, referred all inquiries to his chief, it is known that the investigation of the trust has been completed. As has been stated in The Washington Herald, the first prosecution will be directed against an alleged combination which controls the price of incandescent lamps. This proceeding will be brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, and will be a civil suit. As yet officials have not decided whether or not they shall institute criminal proceedings. The electrical trust is expected to raise the contention that it operates under a patent which practically gives it a monopoly. The patents, the defendants are expected to argue, give them a monopoly not amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law. This question of a monopoly under a patent has never been decided by the Supreme Court, and the case takes added interest from this fact.

TAFT CONSULTS LEADERS.

President Anxious for Legislation
Outside Appropriation Bills.

President Taft's hopes for legislation outside the appropriation bills was strengthened yesterday by a talk with Representative John Dwight, of New York, Republican whip of the House. Mr. Dwight told the President that he had never seen such progress with appropriation measures at a short session.

He believed that the President will find the leaders of both houses ready to back his legislative programme, and so far there has been no indication of opposition from the insurgents, except possibly to the proposed ship subsidy legislation. Beginning to-day, the President will hold conferences with leaders on legislative topics. One of the first to be considered will be the fortification of the Panama Canal. The President is intensely interested in this subject, but it is known that it will not have smooth sailing. Following the conference on Panama will come others, at which Speaker Cannon, Senators Aldrich and Hale, and insurgent leaders will be consulted.

The Execution of Your Will

—is a matter of too much importance to intrust to inexperienced persons.

This company acts as executor or trustee under wills, rendering the most satisfactory service.

**The Washington Loan
and Trust Company,**
Cor. 9th and F Sts.
JOHN JOY EDSON, President.

The United States Steel Corporation, running full, employs 225,000 men.

COX MANIPULATES BRIBERY HEARING

Cincinnati Boss Trying to
Discredit Democrats.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—At to-day's session of the investigation instituted by the defeated Democratic candidates to unseat the ten successful Republican candidates for the State legislature, it was openly charged that "Boss" Cox, Republican leader of the county organization, was trying hard to manipulate the proceedings and to influence the witnesses for the Democrats.

Attorney Edward Tapp, one of the contestants, declared to-day at the hearing that the Cox people were bringing all their forces to work against the probe. "They have sent men to the detective agency to get employment as detectives," said Tapp. "They have also sent other men there to make false oath that they had been bribed, so that later, on the stand, they could make a denial of the truth of the affidavit, and discredit the contestants."

It was intimated that some such influence had been brought to bear upon witness Charles A. Stein, a roomer in a lodging-house, whose affidavit yesterday stated that he and fifty other lodgers at the same place had been given \$1 each to vote the Republican ticket. Stein on the stand to-day denied that he had signed such an affidavit and said that the money was given him to buy a meal. "What did you get for voting?" he was asked. "Nothing," he replied.

"What did George Healy give you?" "He gave me \$1 after I came back from the polls, and he said: 'Here's \$1 for breakfast.' That's all he said."

SUBWAY PLAN SUBMITTED.

R. H. Love Suggests Way to Re-
lieve Congestion of Traffic.

Construction of a subway from Fifteenth street and New York avenue to Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and from Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue to Fourteenth and I streets, is urged in a plan submitted to the Commissioners yesterday by R. H. Love as a suggestion to relieve the traffic congestion at the points named.

According to Mr. Love's plan, subway stations would be constructed at the terminal points and passenger traffic entirely removed from the Treasury transfer center. The communication was turned over to the engineer department for consideration.

JAPANESE ARE STIRRED.

Search Made for Explosives in Their
Houses in Manila.

Manila, Dec. 27.—The local Japanese colony is agitated over the action of the police, in co-operation with the military authorities, in searching several dwellings occupied by Japanese. The police were looking for explosives, but the search proved unsuccessful. Among the houses examined was that occupied by the agent of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, army and navy contractors in Japan, known in Europe and America as Mitsui & Co.

The United States Steel Corporation, running full, employs 225,000 men.

TO-DAY IN HISTORY.

Charlemagne Crowned Emperor of the West.
December 28.

In Rome, on December 28, 800, when the Christmas festival was still at its height in the Holy City, Charlemagne, who was visiting the city, appeared in the church of St. Peter, and after the celebration of the holy mysteries, Pope Leo III suddenly placed a precious crown on his head, investing him with the title "Emperor of the Romans," the dome resounding with the acclamation of the people, "Long life and victory to Charles, the most pious Augustus, crowned by God, the great and pacific Emperor of the Romans!"

With the coronation was revived the Empire of the West. Upon the death of his father, Pepin, Charlemagne (Charles the Great) became the sole monarch of the Franks, and ruler not only over France, but a large part of Germany. Having made war upon the Lombards in Italy, he took their capital and put an end to the monarchy which had lasted about two centuries.

Charlemagne was not only distinguished for his military talents, but was passionately fond of learning, receiving instruction from Alcuin, a Saxon, who was the most accomplished scholar of the age. He also showed the greatness as well as the beneficence of his character by the many useful enterprises which he planned for the benefit of his people, and by their efforts to dispel the ignorance which universally prevailed.

Hallam, the historian, in his "Europe During the Middle Ages," pays the following tribute to Charlemagne: "A strong sympathy for intellectual excellence was the leading characteristic of Charlemagne, and this undoubtedly biased him in the chief political error of his conduct, that of encouraging the power and pretensions of the hierarchy." But, perhaps, his greatest enclivity is written in the disgrace of succeeding times, and the miseries of Europe. He stands alone like a beacon upon a waste of rock in the broad ocean. His scepter was as the bow of Ulysses, which could not be drawn by any weaker hand. In the dark ages of European history, the reign of Charlemagne affords a solitary resting place between two long periods of turbulence and ignominy, deriving the advantages of contrast both from that of the preceding dynasty and

of a posterity for whom he had formed an empire which they were unworthy and unequal to maintain."

Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," says: "The appellation of 'great' has been often bestowed, and sometimes deserved, but Charlemagne is the only prince in whose favor the title has been indisputably blended with the name. That name, with the addition of 'saint' is inserted in the Roman calendar, and the saint, by a rare felicity, is crowned with the praises of the historians and philosophers of an enlightened age. His real merit is doubtless enhanced by the barbarism of the nation and the times from which he emerged, but the apparent magnitude of an object is likewise enlarged by an unequal comparison. The ruins of Palmyra derive a casual splendor from the nakedness of the surrounding desert."

Charlemagne died in the forty-seventh year of his reign, and the fourteenth of his title "Emperor of the Romans." He was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle. His body is said to have been disposed in the following manner: He was seated upon a throne of gold, clad in his imperial robes. He had a crown upon his head, and was girt with his sword. He held a chalice in his hand, the book of the Evangelists upon his knees, his scepter and gold buckler at his feet. The sepulcher was filled with pieces of gold, pearls and jewels, and above a triumphal arch was read with this epitaph: "Here rests the body of Charles the Great and orthodox Emperor, who gloriously enlarged the kingdom of the French and governed it happily for forty-seven years."

December 28, 1818, the American Colonization Society was organized; in 1846, Iowa was admitted into the Union, and in 1868 the earthquake in Italy occurred. To-day is the birthday of Rev. Alexander J. Forsyth, clergyman and inventor (1768); Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison (1789); Catherine M. Sedgwick, author (1789); Jeremiah Clemens, statesman and author (1816); William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy and United States Senator (1825); and Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University (1856). To-day is the date of the death of Lord Macaulay, in 1859.

Sallow Complexion comes from bilious impurities in the blood, and the fault lies with the liver. It is torpid.

**SIMMONS
RED Z
LIVER REGULATOR**
(THE POWDER FORM)

Is the greatest of all liver medicines. Its powerful purifying and strengthening influence is at once apparent in an improved appetite, good digestion and a feeling of strength and energy in the body. When the system has been put in order the yellow cast in the skin gradually disappears and the complexion becomes clear and healthy.

Sold by Dealers. Price, Large Package, \$1.00.
Ask for the genuine with the Red Z on the label. If you cannot get it, remit to us, we will send it by mail postpaid. Simmons Liver Regulator is put up also in liquid form for those who prefer it. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Look for the Red Z label.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, St. Louis, Missouri